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All Letters (except such as may contain money), must come free of postage, or they cannot be taken from the Post Office.

Weekly Almanack.

NOVEMBER—1835.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
4 WEDNESDAY	7 3 4 57	11 14	
5 THURSDAY	7 4 4 56	5 8 11 48	
6 FRIDAY	7 5 4 55	4 34	
7 SATURDAY	7 6 4 54	0 6 0 11	
8 SUNDAY	7 7 4 53	6 45 0 20	
9 MONDAY	7 8 4 52	7 30 1 10	
10 TUESDAY	7 10 4 50	8 28 1 43	

Full Moon 5th day, 5h. 31m. morning.

Insurance Notices.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.
THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RATHBORN, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire, at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
The ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819.—Capital \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1835.

Protection, Marine and Fire Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber being duly authorized by the PROTECTION Office, of Hartford, Connecticut, to issue Policies of Insurance as well upon Sea Risks, whether Vessels, Cargo, or Freight; as upon Buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire—now begs leave to solicit the patronage of Ship Owners and Merchants, and other persons owning property in this City and other parts of the Province.—The PROTECTION Office has carried on business for several years past in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, as well as in this Province, and its character for liberality and equity in settling losses is already well established. In all applications for Insurance, a written statement of the nature of the risk and amount to be covered, will be required.

Office of the Agent upon the second floor in the store of Messrs. Blaklee & Estey, head of the North Market wharf, where attendance will be given at all business hours.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.
St. John, N. B., 1st May, 1835.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now offered, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1831.
Agent and Attorney.

Furniture Establishment.

JAMES GANNAWAY
WISHES to inform the public in general, that he carries on the CABINET-MAKING business, in all its branches, in the House directly opposite Mr. Dibrow's brick building, Germain-street, and he sells FURNITURE of the best quality on the most reasonable terms.
All orders from the Country punctually attended to.
19th May.

PHENIX FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers having made arrangements for carrying on the FOUNDRY and FIXTURE BUSINESS, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they are now prepared to execute any Orders in the above line, at their Establishment on Pond-street, East side of the Mill Bridge, where they will cast Ship and Mill Work, Stoves, Grates, Fire-plates, &c. Jack and other Screws cut, Engine Work, Turning Lathes, &c. finished in a superior manner.

Orders left at the Foundry, or at the Store of E. BARLOW & SOYS, will be punctually attended to.—The Subscribers trust from their endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a share of public patronage.
THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN STEWART,
GEORGE FLEMMING.
St. John, 1st July, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received per ship Elizabeth, from Liverpool:
100 Pieces Merinos and Bombazettes,
10 dozen Salmon Twines,
10 dozen Bad Cords,
1 case Silk Vestings, fancy Bandannas, &c.,
1 truss ex-superior Broad CLOTHS.
Ex barque Industry, from Liverpool:
150 pieces worsted Stuffs, Bombazettes, & Merinos,
200 pair 8-4 to 12-4 double Rose Blankets,
100 pieces plain and beaded Shirtings.
September 8.
JOHN KERR.

TWINES.

Just received per the Barlow from London:
19 BALES, containing an assortment of Cod and Pollock LINES; and Herring, Shad, Seine, and Salmon TWINES,—for sale on reasonable terms by
JAS. T. HANFORD.
29th September.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

The Gadland.

THE WATERS OF LIFE.

"From thence (Arion, in the wilderness) they went to Beer; that is, the Well whereof the Lord spake unto Moses.—Gather the people together, and I will give them water."
"Then Israel sang this song.—Spring up, O Well! sing ye unto it."
"The Princes digged the Well, the Nobles of the people digged it, by the direction of the lawgiver, with their staves."
Numbers xxi. 16-18.

Spring up, O Well! sweet Fountain! spring,
And fructify the desert sand;
Sing, ye that drink; the waters sing,
They dance along the smiling land,
With flowers adorn, with verdure dress
The waste and howling wilderness.

Ho! every one that thirsts, draw nigh,
Fainting with sickness, worn with toil;
Let him that hath no money buy,
Buy milk and honey, wine and oil,
—These four-fold streams of Paradise,
Priceless, because above all price.

Come to the pool, ye lame and blind!
Ye lepers! to this Jordan come,
Sight, strength and healing each may find;
Approach the waves, ye deaf and dumb!
Their joyful sound ye soon shall hear,
And your own voice salute your ear.

In every form the waters run,
Rill, river, torrent, lake and sea;
Through every slime beneath the sun,
From sea to air, as daylight free,
Till earth's whole face the floods o'erstep,
As ocean's tides the channel'd deep.

As moved, with mighty wings outspread,
God's Spirit o'er the formless void,
So be that Spirit's influence shed
To new-create a world destroyed,
Till all that died through Adam's fall
Revive in Christ, who died for all.
Sheffield, July 23d, 1835. J. MONTGOMERY.

Miscellaneous.

COBBETT'S YOUNG MARRIAGE DAYS.—I began my young marriage days in and near Philadelphia. At one of those times to which I have just alluded, in the middle of the burning hot month of July, I was greatly afraid of fatal consequences to my wife for want of sleep, she not having, after the great danger was over, had any sleep for more than forty-eight hours. All great cities, in hot countries, are, I believe, full of dogs; and they, in the very hot weather, keep up, during the night, a horrible barking, and fighting, and howling. Upon the particular occasion to which I am alluding, she made a noise so terrible and so unremitting that it was next to impossible that even a person in full health and free from pain should obtain even a minute's sleep. I was, about nine in the evening, sitting by the bed. "I do think," said she, "that I could go to sleep now, if it were not for the dogs." Down stairs I went, and out I sallied, in my shirt and trousers, and without shoes and stockings; and going to a heap of stones lying beside the road, set to work upon the dogs, going backward and forward, and keeping them at two or three hundred yards distance from the house. I walked thus the whole night, barefooted, lest the noise of my shoes might possibly reach her ears; and I remember that the bricks of the causeway were even in the night, so hot as to be disagreeable to my feet. My exertions produced the desired effect: a sleep of several hours was the consequence; and, at eight o'clock in the morning off went I to a day's business, which was to end at six in the evening. Women are all patriots of the soil; and, when her neighbours used to ask my wife whether all English husbands were like hers, she boldly answered in the affirmative. I had business to occupy the whole of my time, Sundays and week-days, except sleeping hours; but I used to make time to assist her in the taking care of her baby, and in all sorts of things; get up, light her fire, boil her tea-kettle, carry her up warm water in cold weather, take the child while she dressed herself and got the breakfast ready, then breakfast, get her in water and wood for the day, then dress myself neatly, and sally forth to my business. The moment that was over I used to hasten back to her again; and I no more thought of spending a moment away from her, unless business compelled me, than I thought of quitting the country and going to sea. The thunder and lightning are tremendous in America compared with what they are in England. My wife was, at one time, very much afraid of thunder and lightning; and, as is the feeling of all such women, and, indeed, all men, too, she wanted company, and particularly her husband in those times of danger. I knew well, of course, that my presence would not diminish the danger; but, be it what it might, if within reach of home, I used to quit my business and hasten to her, the moment I perceived a thunder storm approaching. Scores of miles have I first and last, run on this errand in the streets of Philadelphia! The Frenchmen who were my scholars used to laugh at me exceedingly on this account; and sometimes when I was making an appointment with them, they would say, with a smile and a bow, "Sauve la tonnerre toujours, Monsieur Cobbett." I never dangled about the heels of my wife; seldom, very seldom, if ever, walked out, as it is called with her; I never "went a-walking" in the whole course of my life; never went to walk without having some object in view; and, as I never could walk at a slow pace, it would have been hard work for her to keep up with me.—Advice to Young Men.

Delicate Regard for Professional Feeling.—A man from the country applied lately to a respectable solicitor for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they had occurred. "O, ay, sir," rejoined the applicant, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies till't yourself."—The Laird of Logan.

BUTTER AND CHEESE AS FOOD.—Need I say that butter is irritating to the stomach of the invalid, is poison to the dyspeptic? It is archdeacon with which all writers on dietetics have warred; it is the thing with which invalids seem to be least able to dispense, and yet it is the thing which, perhaps, does them most harm. If eaten at all, it should be eaten sparingly and cold. Melted butter, whether on toast or in sauces, should be banished from the table of every valitudinarian. I have, however, known instances of people who have hardly ever felt that they have such a thing as a stomach, in whom butter acted as a gentle laxative, and to whom it proved serviceable. Children should not be allowed to eat butter. Indeed, childhood is the age at which a rigorous attention to dietetics is most imperatively called for, both as the means of warding off the diseases of early life and mitigating their severity when they do occur, and as the means of laying a foundation for temperance in after life. Cheese is generally very difficult of digestion. The impunity with which most persons can eat toasted cheese, may probably be attributed to the great quantity of mustard which is usually taken with it. Decayed cheese is so notorious for the soothing effects which it produces, when taken as the climax of a dinner, that, if unnoticed, it may be thought by some to contradict the assertion, that cheese is difficult of digestion. Decayed cheese has, in fact, ceased to be cheese properly so called; it has, to a considerable extent, undergone decomposition, and has become a decided stimulant, which may be considered to exert much the same effect upon the stomach as spices, or other stimuli; in fact, I have seen cases in which it has produced considerable irritation in the stomach and bowels. But if people will eat to repletion; if their insatiable cravings and gourmandise will roam from soup to fish, from fish to meat, from meat to poultry, from poultry to game, from game to confections, more than one stimulus is necessary to goad the stomach into an effort powerful enough to concoct the heterogeneous mass; and, as one of these stimuli, decayed or decaying cheese is probably almost as harmless as any other.—Robertson's Popular Treatise on Food and Regimen.

STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries deserve all the good things that can be said of them. They are beautiful to look at, delicious to eat, have a fine flavour, and are so wholesome that they are said to agree with the weakest digestions, and to be excellent against cold, fever, and all sorts of ailments. It is recorded of Epitelenus, that he attributed his longevity to them, in consequence of having regularly cooled a fever which he had every spring; and that he used to say, "If I can but reach the season of strawberries," Boerhaave (Mr. Phillips tells us in his "History of Fruits") looked upon their continued use as one of the principal remedies in cases of obstruction and viscosity, and in putrid disorders. Hoffman furnished instances of obstinate disorders cured by them, even consumptions; and Linnaeus says that by eating plentifully of them, he kept himself free from the cold. They are good even for the teeth.—Leigh Hunt's London Journal.

FAMILIARITY ON A FIELD OF BATTLE.—Colonel Beckwith's manner of command on those occasions was nothing more than a familiar sort of conversation with the soldier. To give an idea of it, I may as well mention that, in the last charge I saw him make with two companies of the 43d, he found himself at once opposed to a fresh column in front, and others advancing on both flanks, and seeing the necessity of an immediate retreat, he called out, "Now, my lads, we'll just go back a little, if you please." On hearing which every man began to run, when he shouted again, "No, no! I don't mean that—we are in no hurry—we'll just walk quietly back, and you can give them a shot as you go along." This was quite enough, and was obeyed to the letter—the retiring force keeping up a destructive fire, regulating their movements by his, as he rode quietly back in the midst of them, conversing aloud in a cheerful encouraging manner—his eye all the while intently watching the enemy to take advantage of circumstances. A musketball had, in the meantime, shaved his forehead, and the blood was streaming down his countenance, which added not a little to the exciting interest of his appearance. As soon as we had got a little way up the face of our hill he called out, "Now, my men, this will do—let us show them our teeth again!" This was obeyed as steadily as if the words "Halt, front" had been given on parade, and our line was instantly in battle array, while Beckwith, shaking his fist in the face of the advancing foe, called out to them, "Now, you rascals, come on here, if you dare!"—Kincaid's Random Shots.

TRIBUTES.—When I was a boy, or before I had read with attention, I often wondered how our forefathers came to be such fools as to give one-tenth part of all the corn, hay, roots, calves, lambs, wool, pigs, eggs, milk, fruit, greens, underwood, and of the profits on mills and of the waters, and of the animals in pasture—that they should have been such fools as to give, in every parish, all this to one man of the parish, and that man, too, an unmarried man. I thought them great fools, and lamented that we had, hitherto, been such fools, such tame and stupid fellows, as to adhere to their laws. But, upon looking into the matter, I found that our old papas had done no such a thing. I found that they had given only a third of the tenth to the priests; another third to build and repair the churches; and the other third to relieve

the poor: and, indeed, that third which the priest had, was to enable him to keep hospitable, and relieve the stranger. Oh! said I, this had sense in it; and it is we, conceited we, enlightened we, who are the fools, who let the parsons take all, and who relieve the poor, and build and repair the churches, by taxes which we screw from one another, and who, while we have a mutton-bone on our tables, silently see the parsons wallowing in luxury. We, enlightened we, are the real fools.—Cobbett.

Crumbs of Comfort for the Malthusians.—Twelve months ago Mrs. Sarah Silvester, of Wood-house lane, near Audlem, in this county, was safely delivered of twins, and a few days ago, she was also delivered of three fine-grown children, which were all in excellent health; and the mother, considering that in less than two years after marriage she has presented her lord and master with five promising bantlings, is "as well as can be expected."—[Chester Chronicle.

News-Brunswick.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, October 28.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,

the 26th of August, 1835.

PRESENT:
The King's Most Excellent Majesty,
Lord President, Viscount Melbourne,
Lord Privy Seal, Lord Auckland,
Lord Chamberlain, Lord Glenelg,
Earl of Althorpe, Sir John Holhouse,
Lord John Russell, Mr. Chancellor of the
Viscount Palmerston, Exchequer.

WHEREAS the Legislative Council and Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick did in the month of June last pass an Act which has been received by the Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.: "An Act for the commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New-Brunswick: "And Whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Lords of the Committee have reported, as their opinion, to His Majesty, that the said Act should receive His Majesty's special confirmation, His Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare His special and special confirmation, ratified and fully enacted accordingly: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GRIVILLE.

ANNO QUINTO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. II.

An Act for the Commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New-Brunswick.

Passed 24th June, 1835.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Whereas it is deemed expedient to grant to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, a certain annual sum of money, in Commutation and in full discharge of all Quit Rents now due, or to become due, to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, in this Province, by virtue of any Grants, or Letters Patent, from the Crown, heretofore made of Lands within this Province:

"We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Assembly of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened, and as for a Commutation of all Quit Rents reserved to the Crown in and by Grants of Land within this Province, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give, and to grant unto Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, for the purpose of enabling Your Majesty, to make and improve Roads and Bridges within this Province, an annual sum of money to be expended, in such manner for the above purpose, as Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors may deem most conducive to the welfare of Your Majesty's said Province, and do therefore pray Your Majesty that it may be enacted:

I. And be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That there be and there is hereby granted to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the annual sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds, Currency, in Commutation and in full discharge of all Quit Rents and arrears of Quit Rents now due or to become due, reserved in and by any Grants or Letters Patent from the Crown heretofore made of any Lands within this Province; the said annual sum to be drawn from the Treasury of this Province, by Warrant or Warrants of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said annual sum hereby granted shall be applied by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, towards making and improving Roads and Bridges in this Province, and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

III. And be it enacted, That a detailed account of the expenditure of all such sum or sums of money as shall be drawn from the Provincial Treasury, by virtue of this Act, shall be annually laid before the House of Assembly of this Province.

IV. And be it enacted, That should any sum or sums of money payable to His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by virtue of this Act, remain unexpended for the space of Three Years next after the same shall become due, otherwise than for the want of monies in the Provincial Treasury, the same shall revert to and become part of the Revenue of the Province, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until His Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared.

We beg to congratulate our fellow subjects in this Province upon the final settlement of this important question; and we are authorized to state that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, ever mindful of the interest and welfare of the Inhabitants, has declared his intention of applying to the Home Government for permission to return to the persons who, when called upon, came forward and paid their Quit Rents, the amounts severally so paid by them.

From the St. Andrew's Standard, Oct. 22.

A meeting of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association took place last evening at Smith's News Room, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an address.

Thomas Wyer, Esq., having taken the chair, the Report was submitted: and we have the satisfaction to say that the result of the mission exceeds our most sanguine hopes. His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell received the Deputation very cordially and paid the utmost attention to the views and suggestions laid before him. Having considered the undertaking as a national concern of great importance, and that such a line of communication could not fail to result in solid advantages to these Provinces, His Excellency was pleased to say that he was ready to meet the wishes of the Association to the extent of his power, and that he would correspond with His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander in Chief, and through him bring the project under the notice of Lord Gosford, the Governor General in Canada. By this means the assistance of the Scientific gentlemen of the Engineering Department at Quebec may be procured; and His Excellency is of opinion that no difficulty will exist in obtaining the valuable services of Capt. Wye, who has already examined a portion of the country through which the projected Rail Road will probably pass. The Deputation also reported that

His Honor the Chief Justice,
The Honorable Mr. Justice Botsford,
" W. F. Odell,
" T. Baillie,
" G. F. Street,
" George Shore,
" Joseph Curran,
" C. J. Peters,
" C. Simonds, Speaker H. A.
Captain Kendall, R. N., and
Captain Owen, R. N.,

had become Members of the Standing Committee.—We are assured that every facility will be cordially afforded to the association.

We have been favoured with the following Address presented by the Deputation to the Lieutenant Governor:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Undersigned Members of a Committee lately appointed at a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity, to take into consideration the expediency of constructing a Rail way from this portion of His Majesty's North American Colonies to Quebec in Lower Canada, as will more fully appear by the accompanying Resolutions; beg leave most respectfully to suggest for Your Excellency's approval, the utility and importance of such an undertaking.

In following up the unanimously expressed opinion of the well informed portion of this community of the reciprocal and certain advantages that must accrue to the inhabitants of New-Brunswick and the Canadas, by facilitating the transportation of commodities of British, Colonial, and Foreign origin, and opening up a high way for the immediate development of the vast and inexhaustible internal resources of this Country; and knowing Your Excellency's devotion to the welfare of this Province particularly, and to the encouragement of enterprise generally, are induced respectfully but earnestly to solicit that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the premises into consideration and grant such countenance and encouragement to the contemplated important undertaking, as Your Excellency may seem meet,—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN WILSON,
H. HATCH,
JAMES RAIT,
S. FRYE,
J. M'MASTER.

St. Andrews, October 7th, 1835.

To which His Excellency was pleased to direct the Honorable the Provincial Secretary to make the following reply:—

Fredericton, October 15th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, to acknowledge the receipt of your Address, conveying to His Excellency the Resolutions passed at St. Andrews, for taking into consideration the construction of a Rail Road from that place to Quebec.

His Excellency fully appreciates the zeal and spirit of enterprise which prompts this undertaking, which, if accomplished, cannot fail to be highly advantageous to all the British Provinces, not only in a commercial point of view, but as affording a certain and speedy line of communication, prove of great importance in other respects. His Excellency, therefore, ever desirous to promote, to the utmost of his ability, the welfare of New-Brunswick, will be most happy to give every aid and support in his power to this measure, which meets his full approbation, and to which he cordially wishes success.

Permit me, in making this communication, to express my own hope, that your views and expectations in this important matter may be fully realized.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. F. ODELL.

To Harris Hatch, John Wilson, James Rait, Samuel Frye, and J. M'Master, Esquires.

The following Resolutions, among others, were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Management be authorized to appoint a Deputation, to consist of—

Gentlemen, to proceed to Quebec, on the business of the Association, with full powers to act in all matters relative to the projected undertaking.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to procure suitable and competent persons to perform an exploration of the proposed route, from St. Andrews to Quebec, to take Levels and Scientific Surveys, so as to enable the Deputation about to proceed to Quebec to say something positive before the public of the Canadas, on their arrival there.

Resolved, That a Petition be presented to His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, praying that he may be pleased to appoint a fit and proper person, to accompany the Surveyors employed by this Association, in exploring the contemplated line of Road; which Petition shall embody the assurance that all expenses and charges, incident upon the Survey, will be borne by this Association.

If any evidence were wanting of the determination of our community to ascertain the practicability of making the intended railway, it could be amply met by the fact, that our people vie with each other in the liberal manner in which they come forward to offer their means for its attainment; it has been found necessary to repress too liberal subscriptions, and therefore only a little more than a thousand pounds have been taken up for the exigencies of preliminary expenses.

We enclose this notice with inserting the answer of Chief Justice Chipman to the address of the Committee, which has been obligingly sent us.

"The Chief Justice has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication made to him, by the Deputation of the St. Andrews Rail Road Association, and to say, in reply, that his name and best wishes are quite at their command."

Fredericton, 13th October, 1835.